

experiences. Many served in our armed forces. Many have educated our children as teachers. It seems fitting to recognize these individuals in a book dedicated to their contributions.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my gratitude to the House Administration Committee Chairman BOB NEY and Ranking Member STENY HOYER for their exemplary leadership in moving House Concurrent Resolution 130 to the floor today. I would also like to take the opportunity to extend my appreciation to fellow colleagues from the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus for their support and co-sponsorship of this resolution.

The passage of this resolution would authorize the Library of Congress to print a book entitled "Asian and Pacific Islander Americans in Congress" for the first time. This book would chronicle the histories of all Members of Congress of Asian and Pacific Islander descent from 1903 to the present and would complement the collection of historical references published by the Library of Congress which commemorate the histories of African Americans, Hispanic Americans, and Women Members of Congress.

In the history of Congress, there have been 33 Members who have served our nation, including 13 Members who were Resident Commissioners from the Philippines during the time it was a U.S. Territory. Benito Y Tuason Legarda and Pablo Ocampo were the first Filipinos elected as Resident Commissioners in the 60th Congress in 1907.

Among the pioneers was Delegate Jonah Kuhio Kalanianaʻole, the first Pacific Islander in Congress who represented the Territory of Hawaii from 1903 to 1923. He also had the distinction of being a Native Hawaiian prince and member of the Hawaiian royal family.

The first Asian American in Congress was Congressman Dalip Singh Saund from Imperial Valley, California. Congressman Saund was born in Amritsar, India, and immigrated to the United States in 1920 to attend college. He later became a U.S. citizen and was elected to serve on the judicial branch in California before his election to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1957, where he served three consecutive terms.

The first Delegate from Guam and Chamorro in Congress was Antonio B. Won Pat, who served six consecutive terms in Congress after winning his seat in 1973. Nearly a decade later, Delegate Fofu Isoefe Fiti Sunia became the first American Samoan in Congress in 1981.

There have been many other pioneering Members of Congress, who broke through stereotypical barriers and stand with us today, including Senator DANIEL K. INOUE who was elected in 1959 as Hawaii's first Representative to the U.S. House of Representatives and Congresswoman PATSY MINK who has the distinction of having been the first Asian American woman in Congress. Another important pioneer is former Congressman Norman Mineta, who helped to establish the annual commemoration of Asian Pacific American Heritage month in May and founded the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus. Today, Mr. Mineta continues to serve our nation as its Secretary of Transportation. His leadership in

the Department of Transportation in the aftermath of the tragic attacks on our nation has been steadfast and strong. The security of our transportation systems have been reinforced and are now stronger than ever.

As our country continues to heal from the terrorists attacks on September 11, 2001, which took the lives of more than 6,000 men, women, and children in New York City, Pennsylvania, and in our backyard at the Pentagon, we also must consider the backlash that has ensued against South Asian Americans in our country. In the week following the tragic attack, 645 Americans of Asian and Arab descent experienced incidents of the hate crimes against them. It is my hope that the production of this book will help to educate all Americans and pay tribute to the contributions that Asian and Pacific Islander Americans have achieved as Members of Congress. These Members have been teachers, lawyers, and public officials before serving in Congress. Some have endured and overcome the backlash of internment and racial profiling experienced during World War II. Some have served with our Nation's military with distinction and have become highly decorated war heroes. However, one fact remains among all of these 33 individuals, each one has embraced the ideals of our Constitution and our flag, and has fortified the fabric of our great Nation.

The 107th Congress has 9 Members of Asian and Pacific Islander heritage, including three Members from Hawaii, two Members from California, one Member from Virginia, one Member from Oregon, and delegates from Guam and American Samoa. As members of the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus, one of our goals is to inform other Members about the history and contributions of Asian and Pacific Islander Americans. This concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of this book will not only enable us to meet the goal but also educate the general public on the diversity that exists in Congress. "Asian and Pacific Islander Americans in Congress" will follow in the same tradition as "Hispanic Americans in Congress", "Black Americans in Congress", and "Women in Congress," which is also distributed to school libraries across the Nation.

Indeed Asian and Pacific Islanders are a diverse constellation of people from 40 major subpopulations including indigenous populations of Chamorros, Native Hawaiians, and Samoans and immigrant populations from India, Pakistan, China, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos and other countries in Asia. Like the histories of Native Americans and Alaskan Natives, the histories of indigenous Pacific Islanders predates the history of the founding of our country, which has been historically populated by immigrants from Europe, Asia, South American and all points abroad.

Asian and Pacific Islander Americans have united with all Americans in condemning the terrorist actions. Members of these communities have lost family and friends from these horrendous attacks and are still mourning their loss. Yet these Americans have been victimized by hate crimes, committed by other Americans. As we fight terrorism at home and abroad, we must also address the bigotry and discrimination that threatens to tear apart our

Nation from within. As Americans, we must continue to teach tolerance to future generations and value our nation's diversity. The passage H. Con. Res. 130 is an important step toward reaching that noble goal.

Once again I would like to thank my colleagues, Mr. NEY and Mr. HOYER, for their leadership in moving this important resolution to the House floor and urge all Members to support the final passage of H. Con. Res. 130 in Congress.

□ 1430

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 130.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of the concurrent resolution just agreed to, H. Con. Res. 130.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR APPOINTMENT OF ROGER W. SANT AS CITIZEN REGENT OF BOARD OF REGENTS OF SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 20) providing for the appointment of Roger W. Sant as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

The Clerk read as follows:

S.J. RES. 20

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with section 5581 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (20 U.S.C. 43), the vacancy on the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in the class other than Members of Congress, occurring by reason of the resignation of Howard H. Baker, Jr., of Washington, D.C., is filled by the appointment of Roger W. Sant of Washington, D.C. The appointment is for a term of 6 years and shall take effect on the date of enactment of this joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO) each will control 20 minutes.